REMARKS

Claims 1-36 are pending in this application. By this Amendment, independent claims 1, 15, 29 and 36 are amended to recite that the printing data is data to be printed in accordance with a print request. Support for these amendments can be found, for example, at paragraph [0057] of the specification as filed. Dependent claims 6 and 20 are amended for clarity. No new matter is added.

Applicants appreciate the courtesies shown to Applicants' representative by Examiners Riley and Haskins during the March 19, 2008 personal interview. Applicants' separate record of the substance of the interview is incorporated into the following remarks.

I. The Claims Are Patentable Over The Applied References

The Office Action (1) rejects claims 1-10, 15-24, 29-34 and 36 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) over U.S. Patent No. 6,678,064 to Bruce; and (2) rejects claims 11-14, 25-28 and 35 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Bruce in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,288,790 to Yellepeddy. Applicants respectfully traverse the rejections.

By this Amendment, independent claims 1, 15, 29 and 36 are amended to recited that the <u>printing data</u> is "data to be printed in accordance with a <u>print request</u>" to more clearly define that the printing data is not a print request.

Regarding independent claims 1, 15, 29 and 36, Bruce fails to disclose or suggest "a controller that: (1) enables editing of the printing data previously stored in the memory of the image forming device" (claim 1); "editing means for enabling editing of the printing data previously stored in the storage means of the image forming device" (claim 15); "allowing editing of the printing data previously stored in the image forming device" (claim 29); and "an editing part that sets the printing data stored in the memory to an editing-allowable state according to a request from the host device" (claim 36).

Bruce discloses a printer document viewer. The system of Bruce includes a printing device 130 (Fig. 1) having a touch screen 320 (Fig. 3; col. 9, lines 25-26) that, for example, provides a document list 350 of the pending print requests (col. 9, lines 34-37).

The Office Action cites to touch screen 320 (Fig. 3) having an interactive menu that a user can use to interact with the printing device 130 as disclosing the features quoted above. However, as quoted by the Office Action, Bruce states "printing device 130 includes a display with a touch screen 320 for providing a user with an interactive menu to view, control, and manipulate print requests stored in the memory queue, at step 415" (col. 9, lines 25-28).

In relation to Fig. 3, Bruce discloses that GUI buttons 340-353 as well as scroll bar 328 manipulate print requests in document list 350 (col. 9, line 25 to col. 10, line 38). The Examiners argued during the interview that, at Fig. 4, step 435, the user can view a file associated with a print request. However, as explained at the personal interview, while Bruce discloses that a user can view the content of a file associated with a print request, and can view different sections of the file, Bruce does not disclose or suggest that a user can edit the contents of the file, i.e., the print data. Bruce merely indicates that the order in which documents are to be printed can be manipulated and that requests to print specific documents can be deleted, etc.

In contrast, the independent claims recite that it is the "printing data previously stored in the memory of the image forming device" (as recited in claim 1) that is edited. By this Amendment, the independent claims are amended to even more clearly recite that the <u>printing data</u>, is what is edited. Because one of ordinary skill in the art would readily understand that a print request is not printing data and further is not printing data that provides image data that is used to produce printed output, one skilled in the art would understand that Bruce fails to disclose all features of the independent claims. Bruce fails to disclose an <u>image forming</u> device having the claimed features or performing the claimed steps.

Further, while Bruce discloses that a user can manipulate print requests, even ignoring the distinction between print requests and print data in order to apply this disclosure to the claimed language, Bruce fails to disclose that the user can edit a print request. As explained at the personal interview, "manipulate" does not correspond to "edit". The American Heritage College Dictionary, fourth edition, defines "manipulate" as "To arrange, operate, or control by the hands or by mechanical means". The term "edit" is defined as "To prepare for publication or presentation, as by correcting, revising, or adapting", which agrees with the use of the term "edit" in Applicants' specification. Please see Exhibit A. Because "manipulate" does not encompass the term "edit" as used in the claims, one of ordinary skill would not have understood Bruce's use of the term "manipulate" to mean editing.

Yellapeddy, applied in relation to claims 11-14, 25-28 and 35, does not cure the deficiencies of Bruce. Yellepeddy discloses a system which provides print support when the connection to a remote printer is lost. Yellepeddy discloses a data processing system 102 such as a desktop or mobile computing device (Fig. 1; col. 2, lines 57-62) connected to a print server/printer 108 over a network 106 (Fig. 1). When the connection to the remote print server/printer 108 is lost or the user cannot access the print server/printer 108, a mobile print manager 202 creates a transient print queue 206 that stores the desired print requests (col. 4, lines 10-18). When access to the print server/printer 108 is achieved, the transient print queue can be replayed and the print requests submitted to the print server/printer 108 (col. 4, lines 18-29).

Yellepeddy fails to cure the deficiencies of Bruce because, while Yellepeddy discloses the ability to edit (ASCII only) versions of a print job (col. 7, lines 8-11), this ability exists only on the data processing system 102, not on the image forming device (print server/printer 108) as claimed.

For the foregoing reasons, Applicants request withdrawal of the rejections.

II. Conclusion

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that this application is in condition for allowance. Favorable reconsideration and prompt allowance are earnestly solicited.

Should the Examiner believe that anything further would be desirable in order to place this application in even better condition for allowance, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at the telephone number set forth below.

Respectfully submitted,

James A. Oliff

Registration No. 27,075

Jonathan H. Backenstose Registration No. 47,399

JAO:JHB/wkb

Attachment:

Exhibit A

Date: March 26, 2008

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naracterized by voracity; den e, to eat. See ed- in App.

ild yellow Dutch cheese, un on n, a town in the western Neison or relating to soil, esp. as it also

by the soil rather than by the soil. See sed- in App.]

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den of God and the first has ul place; a paradise. 3. A stated [ME < LLat. < Gk. Édên < Ha

(è-děn/îk) adj. Earl of Avon. 1897–1977. British unister (1955–57).

acking teeth. 2. Of or belonging udes mammals having feworm ths. [Lat. edentatus, p. part. d ē-, ex-, ex- + dēns, dent-, took

idi. Toothless. [< Lat. edenmbs: ee dent- in App.] tral Germany and flowing c in

roline b. 1906. Amer. swimme lish Channel (1926). y of Mesopotamia on the site

rusaders in 1097. side, as of the blade of a cuting irpness of a cutting blade cd slight sharpness or harshoes. The line of intersection of Da he point at which something 4a. The area or part away in iding line; a border. See Syms# ty; an advantage. 6. A proport : from audacity. • v. edges e an edge to (a blade); sharps uch a way that an edge or bad it a border or edge on. b. To st or push slightly or gradualy. ntr. To move gradually or bes it To surpass or beat by a mil hly tense or nervous; irritate sition. 2. In a state of keep of OE ecg. See ak- in App. al center offering a mixture

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suburban area. [After Edge City: Life on the New Frontier, title

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printing the street of the str ing, or adapting. b. To prepare an edition of. c. To modify or adapt so as to make suitable or acceptable. 2. To supervise the publication of (a magazine, for example). 3. To assemble the components of (a soundtrack, for example), as by cutting and splicing. 4. To eliminate; delete: edited the best scene out. • n. An act or instance of editing. [Partly back-formation < EDITOR and partly < Fr. éditer, to publish (< Lat. êditus, p. part. of êdere : ê-,

 α , α + dare, to give; see do in App.).] e-di-tion (i-dish'ən) n. 1a. The entire number of copies of a publication issued at one time or from a single set of type. b. A single copy from this group. c. The form in which a publication is issued: a paperback edition. d. A version of an earlier publication having substantial changes or additions. 2. All the copies of a specified issue of a newspaper. 3. A broadcast of a radio or televi-sion news program. 4a. The entire number of like or identical items issued or produced as a set. b. Any of the various or succesthat closely resembles an original; a version. [ME edicion, version] Lat. ¿ditio, ¿dition-, publication, production < ¿ditus, p. part. of

.diere, to publish, produce. See EDIT.]
ed:-tor (ed/I-tar) n. 1. One who edits, esp. as an occupation. 2. One who writes editorials. 3. A device for editing film, consisting basically of a splicer and viewer. 4. Computer Science A program used to edit text or data files. [LLat. editor, publisher < Lat. editus,

part of edere, to publish. See EDIT.] P. Part. of èdere, to publish. See EDIT.] edi-to-ri-al (èd']-tôr'e-al, -tor'-) n. 1. An article in a publication expressing the opinion of its editors or publishers. 2. A commentary on television or radio expressing the opinion of the station or network. A set 1 of oxerlating to an editor or editing. or network. • adj. 1. Of or relating to an editor or editing. 2. Of or resembling an editorial, esp. in expressing an opinion. ed'i·to/ri·al·ly adv

ed-i-to-ri-al-is aav. presents editorials.

ed-i-to-ri-al-ize (&d'I-tôr/&-a-līz', -tôr'-) intr.v. -ized, -iz-ing, 2'es 1. To express an opinion in or as if in an editorial. 2. To present an opinion as an objective report. —ed'i*to'ri*al*i*za/ton (---Il-24'shən) n. —ed'i*to'ri*al*i*zer n.

telitar in -bl. ...

editor in chief n., pl. editors in chief The editor having final responsibility for the editor having final res Installity for the operations and policies of a publication. the control of the operations and policies of a position, functions, or midana. guidance of an editor.

EdM abbr. Latin Educationis Magister (Master of Education) Ed-mond (&d/mond) A city of central OK N of Oklahoma City. Pop. 68,315.

Ed.mon.ton (ed/mon-ton) The cap. of Alberta, Canada, in the central part N of Calgary; founded 1795 as a fort and trading post of the Hudson's Bay Company. Pop. 616,306.
Ed-mund II (ed/mand) Known as "Edmund Ironside." 993?-

1016. King of the English (1016) who partitioned the kingdom in a settlement with Canute.

do (ěďo) See Tokyo.

dom (e'dəm) An ancient country of Palestine between the Dead Sea and the Gulf of Aqaba. According to the Bible, the original inhabitants were descendants of Esau.

E-dom-ite (e'da-mīt') n. A member of a Semitic people inhabiting Edom in ancient times. -E'dom · it'ish adi

EDP abbr. electronic data processing

EDT abbr. Eastern Daylight Time

EDTA (e'de-te-a') n. A crystalline acid, C₁₀H₁₈N₂O₆, that is a strong chelating agent and whose sodium salt is used as an antithe dote for metal poisoning and as an anticoagulant. [e(thylene)d(iamine)t(etraacetic) a(cid).]

ed-u-ca-ble (ĕj/3-k3-b3) adj. Capable of being educated or taught: educable youngsters. —ed'u-ca-bil/i-ty n.

ed·u·cate (ĕj·2-kāt') v.-cat·ed, -cat·ing, -cates — tr. 1. To develop the innate capacities of, esp. by schooling or instruction. See Syns at teach. 2. To provide with knowledge or training in a particular area or for a particular purpose. 3a. To provide with information; inform. b. To bring to an understanding or acceptance. 4. To stimulate or develop the mental or moral growth of. 5. To develop or refine (one's taste or appreciation, for example). —intr. To teach or instruct a person or group. [ME educaten < Lat. educare, educatus. See deuk- in App.]

ed·u·cat·ed (ēj/ɔ-kā/tid) adj. 1. Having an education, esp. one above the average. 2a. Showing evidence of schooling, training, or experience. b. Having or exhibiting cultivation; cultured. 3.

Based on experience or factual knowledge. ed·u·ca·tion (ĕj'a-kā'shan) n. 1. The act or process of educating or being educated. 2. The knowledge or skill obtained or developed by a learning process. 3. A program of instruction of a specified kind or level: driver education. 4. The field of study concerned with the pedagogy of teaching and learning. 5. An instructive or enlightening experience.
ed-u-ca-tion-al (ēj'a-kā'sha-nal) adj. 1. Of or relating to edu-

cation. 2. Serving to educate; instructive. adv.

educational quotient n. A measure of the effectiveness of an educational system, based on factors such as student to teacher ratio and standardized test scores. educational television n. 1. See public television. 2. An often

closed-circuit video system that provides education.

ed·u·ca·tion·ist (ĕj'ɔ-kā'shɔ-nĭst) also ed·u·ca·tion·al·ist (-shə-nə-līst) n. A specialist in the theory of education. ed·u·ca·tive (ĕj/ə-kā/tīv) adj. Educational.

ed·u·ca·tor (ēj/ɔ-kā/tər) n. 1. One trained in teaching, a teacher. 2a. A specialist in the theory and practice of education. b. An administrator of a school or an educational institution.

e-duce (I-doos', I-dyoos') tr.v. e-duced, e-duc-ing, e-duc-es

1. To draw or bring out; elicit. 2. To assume or work out from given facts; deduce. [ME educen, to direct the flow of < Lat. êdûcere : ê-, ex-, ex- + dûcere, to lead; see deuk- in App.] —e•duc'i•ble adj. —e•duc'tion (ĭ-dūk'shən) n.

ed·u·tain·ment (ej/oo-tan/mont, ej/o-) n. 1. The act of learning through a medium that both educates and entertains, 2. Any of various media, such as computer software, that educate and entertain. [EDU(CATION): (ENTER)TAINMENT.]

Ed-ward (ed/ward) Known as "the Confessor," 1003?-66. King of the English (1042-66) whose reign was marked by political

conflict between Norman and English groups.

Ed•ward² (ĕd¹wərd) Prince of Wales. Known as "the Black Ed·ward² Prince." 1330-76. English soldier during the Hundred Years' War

who fought at Crecy (1346) and Poitiers (1356). Edward I 1239-1307. King of England (1272-1307) whose Model Parliament of 1295 is sometimes considered England's first full parliament.

Edward II 1284-1327. King of England (1307-27) who was defeated at Bannockburn by the Scots (1314).

Edward III 1312-77. King of England (1327-77) who reigned during the beginning of the Hundred Years' War.

Edward IV 1442-83. King of England (1461-70 and 1471-83) who was crowned after the Yorkist victory in the Wars of the Roses, dethroned in 1470, and recrowned in 1471.

Edward V 1470-83. King of England (1483) who was crowned at the age of 13 on the death of his father, Edward IV, and was immediately confined in the Tower of London, where he and his younger brother were murdered.

Edward VI 1537-53. King of England and Ireland (1547-53) who

was the son of Henry VIII and Jane Seymour.

Edward VII 1841-1910. King of Great Britain and Ireland (1901-10) who was known for his elegant, sporting style. ward'i-an (èd-wor'dè-an, -wār'-) adj. & n. Edward VIII Later known as Duke of Windsor. 1894–1972. King

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edaer **Edward VIII**



Gertrude Ederle



Thomas Edison 1926 portrait by Ellis M. Silvette (1876-1933)

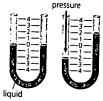
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îr		hw	which
ō	pot	zh	vision
	toe	3	about,
ð	Daw		item

Stress marks: ' (primary); (secondary), as in lexicon (lčk'si-kon') manipulable

mansion



mannequin modeling an American ready-to-wear dress, c. 1924-28



manometer

To calculate pressure in a U-tube manometer, add the sum of the readings above and below zero. This diagram shows a reading of 4.

manipulus, handful: manus, hand; see man-2 in App. + -pulus, perh. -ful; see pela-1 in App.]

ma·nip·u·la·ble (mɔ-nip'yɔ-lə-bəl) adj. Possible to manipu-late: a manipulable populace. —ma·nip'u·la·bil/i·ty n.

ma•nip•u•lar (ma-nip/ya-lar) adj. 1. Of or relating to an ancient Roman maniple. 2. Of or relating to manipulation. • n. A soldier in a Roman maniple.

ma·nip·u·late (mɔ-nīp/yɔ-lāt') tr.v. -lat·ed, -lat·ing, -lates 1. To arrange, operate, or control by the hands or by mechanical means. 2. To influence or manage shrewdly or deviously. 3. To tamper with or falsify for personal gain. 4. Medicine To handle and move in an examination or for therapeutic purposes. —ma• nip'u•la•bil'i•ty n. —ma•nip'u•lat'a•ble adj. la'tive adj. —ma·nip/u·la'tive·ly adv: —ma·nip/u·la'tive· ness n. —ma·nip/u·la/tor n. —ma·nip/u·la·to/ry (-la-tôr/č, -tôr'ē) adi.

SYNONYMS manipulate, exploit, maneuver These verbs mean to influence, manage, use, or control to one's advantage by artful or indirect means: manipulated me into helping him; exploits natural resources; maneuvered me out of one job and into another.

ma·nip·u·la·tion (ma-nip/ya-la/shan) n. 1a. The act or practice of manipulating. b. The state of being manipulated. 2. Shrewd or devious management, esp. for one's own advantage. [Fr. < manipule, handful (as of grain) < Lat. manipulus, sheaf, handful. See MANIPLE.]

Man·i·to·ba (man/I-to/ba) A province of S-central Canada; admitted to the confederation in 1870. Cap. Winnipeg. Pop. 1,113,898. —Man'i•to'ban adj. & n.

Manitoba, Lake A lake of S Manitoba, Canada, a remnant of the glacial age Lake Agassiz.

man·i·tou or man·i·tu (mān/i-too') also man·i·to (-to') n. pl. -tous or -tus also -tos 1. In Algonquian religion, a supernatural power that permeates the world, possessed in varying degrees by both spiritual and human beings. 2. A deity or spirit. [Fr. Oiibwa manitoo l

Man·i·tou·lin Islands (măn'i-too/lin) A group of islands of S Ontario, Canada, in N Lake Huron.

Ma·ni·za·les (man'I-za'lis, -zal'is, ma'ne-sa'les) A city of Wcentral Colombia W of Bogotá. Pop. 283,365.

man-kind (măn'kind') n. 1. The human race; humankind. See

Usage Note at man. 2. Men as opposed to women.

Man•ley (mān/le), Michael 1924–97. Jamaican politician who served as prime minister (1972-80 and 1989).

man·like (mān/līk') adj. 1. Resembling a human. 2. Belonging to or befitting a man.

man·ly (man'le) adj. -li·er, -li·est 1. Having qualities traditionally attributed to a man. 2. Belonging to or befitting a man. \diamond adv. In a manly manner. —man/li-ness n.

man-made or man made (man mad') adj. Made by humans rather than occurring in nature; synthetic: man-made fibers; a manmade lake. See Usage Note at man.

Mann (man), Horace 1796-1859. Amer. educator who introduced reforms that greatly influenced public education.

Mann (man, man), Thomas 1875–1955. German writer who won

the 1929 Nobel Prize for literature.

man•na (măn/ə) n. 1. In the Bible, the food miraculously provided for the Israelites in the wilderness after their flight from Egypt. 2. Spiritual nourishment of divine origin. 3. Something of value that a person receives unexpectedly: viewed the bonus as manna from heaven. 4. The dried exudate of certain plants, as that of the Mediterranean ash tree, formerly used as a laxative. 5. A sweet granular substance excreted on the leaves of plants by certain insects, esp. aphids, and often harvested by ants. [ME < OE < Llat. < Gk. < Aram. manna < Heb. man; akin to Ar. manna, to be kind.)

man·nan (măn'ăn', -ən) n. Any of a group of plant polysaccharides that are polymers of mannose. [MANN(OSE) + -AN

Manonar (ma-när'), Gulf of An inlet of the Indian Ocean between S India and Sri Lanka.

manned (mand) adj. Transporting, operated by, or performed by

a human: a manned spacecraft.

man•ne•quin (man/t-kin) n. 1. A life-size full or partial representation of the human body, as for the displaying of clothes; a dummy. 2. A jointed model of the human body used by artists, esp. to demonstrate the arrangement of drapery. 3. One who models clothes; a model. [Fr. < OFr., little man, figurine < MDu. mannekijn. See MANIKIN.]

man ner (man'ar) n. 1. A way of doing something or the way in which a thing is done or happens. See Syns at method. 2. A way of acting; bearing or behavior. 3. manners a. The socially correct way of acting; etiquette. b. The prevailing customs, social conduct, and norms of a specific society, period, or group, esp. as the subject of a literary work. 4. Practice, style, execution, or method in the arts. 5a. Kind; sort. b. Kinds; sorts. —idioms: in a manner of speaking In a way; so to speak, to the manner born Accustomed to a position, custom, or lifestyle from or as if from birth. [ME manere < OFr. maniere < fem. of manier, handmade, skillful < VLat. "manuarius, convenient, handy < Lat. of the hand < manus, hand. See man-2 in App.]

man nered (man/ərd) adj. 1. Having manners of a specific kind:

ill-mannered children. 2a. Having or showing a certain ill-mannered children. 2a. Flaving mild-mannered supervisor. b. Artificial or affected. 3.01

to, or exhibiting mannerisms.

man•ner•ism (mān²a-rīz'am) n. 1. A distinctive behaviorite

Praegerated or affected style or betaviorite

The style or betaviorite to the style or betaviorite behaviorite to the style or betaviorite to the style or betavior an idiosyncrasy. 2. Exaggerated or affected style or bab An artistic style of the late last an idiosyncrasy. 2. Exaggerated of the late loth dress. 3. Mannerism An artistic style of the late loth dress. 3. Mannerism An artistic style of the late loth dress. dress. 3. Mannerism An artistic style of the late 16th commarked by distortion of elements such as scale and parameters in a manner of the adj.

man*ner*ist n. —man*ner*is comp.
man*ner*ly (man*or-le) adj. Having or showing good manners; polite. * adv. With good manners; politely.

ner-li-ness n.
Mann-heim (man/hīm/, man/-) A city of SW German and Neckar rivers NAW and the second NAW and Mann heim (man him , man ,) to the confluence of the Rhine and Neckar rivers NNW of Superior of the Rhine and National Andrews Nat

man · ni · kin (man / ī - kin) n. Variant of manikin.

man-ni-kin (man/i-kin) adj. 1. Of, characteristic of, or namely man. 2. Resembling or imitative of a man rather than a man man'nish ly adv. —man'nish ness n.

man-nite (măn/It') n. Mannitol. [MANN(A) + -ITE'] ble, slightly sweet alcohol, $C_0H_1(OH)_0$, used as a dietary of ment and in tests of renal function. [MANNIT(E) + -01] (2.5) man•nose (man•os) n. A monosaccharide, CH₁₀0, doing from mannan or by the oxidation of mannitol.

ma·no (ma/no) n., pl. -nos A hand-held stone or roller for ing corn or other grains on a metate. [Sp., hand, manock. manus, hand. See MANNER.]

ma·no a ma·no (ma/no a ma/no) n. pl. ma·nos a ma (mä/nos ä mä/nos) 1. A bullfight in which two rival mands take turns fighting several bulls each. 2. A face-to-face config. tation or competitive struggle. [Sp. : mano, hand -ma'no a ma'no adj. & adv.

ma·noeu·vre (mə-noo/vər, -nyoo/-) n. & v. Chiefly Brita var ant of maneuver.

man of God n., pl. men of God A clergyman

man of letters n., pl. men of letters A man who is derived literary or scholarly pursuits.

man of the cloth n., pl. men of the cloth A clergyman man of the house n., pl. men of the house The primary in a household.

man of the world n., pl. men of the world A sophistic worldly man.

man-of-war (man'ə-wôr!) n., pl. men-of-war (men-ill warship. 2. A Portuguese man-of-war.

ma·nom·e·ter (mă-nŏm/i-tər) n. 1. An instrument usd measuring the pressure of liquids and gases. 2. A sphrence nometer. [Gk. manos, sparse; see men-2 in App. + imalometer. [Gk. manos, sparse; see men-2 in App. + imalometeric (manos-meteric), manos-meteric (manos-meteric), manos-meteric).

man on horseback n., pl. men on horseback 1. A man es a military leader, whose popularity and power may make that dictator, as in a crisis. 2. A dictator.

man or (man'ar) n. 1a. A landed estate. b. The main house an estate. 2. A tract of land in certain North American with hereditary rights granted to the proprietor by royal data 3a. The district over which a lord had domain in med ern Europe. b. The lord's residence in such a district. [ME COS maneir, manoir, to dwell, manor < Lat. manere, to remain -ma•no/ri•al (mə-nôr/ē-əl, -nōr/-) adj.

manor house n. 1. The main house on an estate. 2. The bords the lord of a manor.

man-o'-war bird (măn'ə-wôr') n. See frigate bird 🖂 man pow er (man pou'er) n. 1. The power of human prostrength. 2. Power in terms of the workers available to a pure lar group or required for a particular task. See Usage No.

man · qué (män-kā') adj. Unfulfilled or frustrated in the to fail < OFr. < Oltal. mancare < manco, lacking < lat. tion of one's ambitions or capabilities. [Fr. < p. part. of maimed, infirm. See man-2 in App.]

man rope (man rop') n. Nautical A rope rigged as a handrage a gangplank or ladder.

man-sard (man'sard') n. The upper story formed by the slope of a mansard roof. [Fr. mansarde, after François Mansarde, after (1598-1666), French architect.] -man/sard/ed adf 4

mansard roof n. A four-sided roof having a double stope a sides, with the lower slope much steeper than the upper manse (mans) n. 1. A Protestant cleric's house and land and a Presbyterian minister's residence. 2. A large stately residence. Archaic The dwellings belonging to a householder. ME manor house manor house < Med.Lat. mansa, a dwelling < Lat. fem & per of manere to dwell of manere, to dwell, remain.

man-ser-vant (mān/sūr/vənt) n., pl. men-sa (mēn/sūr/vənts) A male servant, esp. a valet. Mans-field (mānz/fēld'), Katherine 1888–1923. New Jacks

(men/sūr'vənts) A male servant, esp. a valet.

Mans-field (mānz/feld'), Katherine 1888–1923. New John British writer known for her short stories.

man-sion (mān/shən) n. 1. A large stately house. 2 A man-sion (mān/shən) n. 1. A large stately house. 3 Archaic a. A dwelling; an abode. b. mansions at the large stately house of the 18 divisions of the moon's monthly path. Any one of the 28 divisions of the moon's monthly puth 182

OFr. < Lat. man: to dwell, remain.]

into dwell, remain.

into dwell, remain.

into dwell, remain.

into dwell, remain. by another without in the state of mansuescere, to tame (man-soor'), al- 71 (mand Baghdad in 764. (man'ta) n. 1. A roug

and used in Spanish A 2 Any of several rays fattened body and wi (< its blanketlike shap the mantellum, mantellum. (distributed (man'ta'lard) ding tailored after the sin a ray n. See manta 2. ray n. See manta 2. dook or mantle. [Fr. < tergna (män-tan yə,

tel also man•tle (mă cound a fireplace. 2. The proand as in mantiltre, bean motel·et (mån/tl-it, mår

esent besieging soldiers. [N mitel·let·ta (man'ta-let am wom by Roman Catho sintel·piece (män/ti-pēs/ Semantel 1, 2.

mateleshelf (män/tl-shëli Se mantel 2.

sinctel-tree (man'tl-tre')
imports the masonry above
santk (man'tik) adj. Of,)
yaration; prophetic. [Gk. n. man'tic al·ly adv. behead of a man, the body

parpion. [ME manticores < m: of martiokhoras < OIr amya-, man; see mer- in A uar-, to eat. 1 man'tid (man'tid) n. See n

Mantis, type genus man-te/yə, -til/ə was over the head and sho ramen in Spain and Latin Ar of manta, cape. See MAL tan:ti-ne-a (man'ta-ne/a) nesus; site of a Theb tan tis (mān/tīs) n., pl. -ti mantory insects of the fan mantory insects of the fan mantory two pairs of walking fee. See men-1 in App.)

ntis crab n. See squilla. T n. T (c'sit-nam se esti-nam cample, in the logarithm 2.5 authreight, perhaps of Etru anits shrimp n. See squill an-te (man/ul) n. 1. A lo Princits; a cloak. 2. Somet calc 1. Variant of mantel. bos of hot gases around a that gives off brillian 7. Anatomy The cerebi cath between the crust and t blast furnace above th and back of a bird and the body. 11. Zoology that lines the shell and s in mollusks and brachi e dell of a tunicate or bar Tecover with or as if with a become extended over a s as froth on a liquid